SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME I.] SATURDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1829. [NUMBER 12.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office till Tuesday the 28th Instant for a supply of Four Thousand Guz of CALICUT PLANK to be approved of by the Agent of Gun Carriages, of the following dimensions the whole to be delivered before the 10th proximo.

1000 Guz 5 inches by 5 inches,
1000 Guz 4 inches by from 12 to 16 inches,
1600 Guz 3 inches by ditto,
1000 Guz 2 inches by ditto,

The length of the Planks to be from 14 to 16 Feet.

The tenders to specify the rate per 100 Guz at which it will be delivered at a place that will be pointed out on Old Woman's Island, the production of the Agent's receipt to be a voucher for the payment of the quantities from time to time delivered.

It will be required of the Owner of the Planks to specify the dimensions and Cubic measurement of each, any difference between which and the Guzdars Measurement, to be decided by the Commissariate Office.

F. RYBOT,
Actg. 1st. Assist. Comy. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1. ASSIST. COM. GEN. OFFICE,
21st *April*, 1829.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY Next the 27th Inst.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE

H. PUGH ESQ.

DECEASED.

COMPRISING of Plate and Plated ware, Glass and Queens ware, a Library of Valuable Law and other Books, Dining, Card and work Tables, a Large Jackwood Bedstead Complete, Tea Poys, Tea Caddy, a Gold Hunting watch by McCabe, Hodgsons Beer, Madeira, Red and white Constantia in Pints, and other Wines, Cooking Utensils, a set of Brass mounted Buggy Harness, Hunting Saddles, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up a Capital Chesnut Arab SADDLE HORSE, and a Grey Arab BUGGY HORSE.

And at 4 o'Clock on Tuesday next the 28th Instant, two double Poled Tents, Rowties and a collection of Plants, belonging to the same Estate.

N. B. Catalogues of the Books will be published.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Patrick Stewart & Co.

A 1 ⅛ Inch Iron CABLE 120 Fathoms, ANCHORS of 17 @ 22 Cwts and Iron Chests and Book Cases of Sizes.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE Situated at the Mount, called Braganza (lately occupied by Lieut. Col. Sullivan) and has lately undergone a thorough repair, as also a new Portico has been made for the convenience of a Carriage. The Venetians, Doors &c. have been newly Oil painted and the Walls, White Washed and Coloured, and is ready to enter immediately being all complete. For Terms apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

Advertisment

THE Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the late Firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company, regret the necessity of their thus publicly notifying to the European Gentlemen who are indebted to the said late firm, that in consequence of the functions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay being temporarily suspended, they will be compelled to send to the Government of this Presidency a list of the Individuals who are so indebted to the said late firm, and the amount of their respective debts, requesting the interference of the Honorable the Government in their behalf.

As many of the Gentlemen who are so indebted to the said late firm are fully aware that legal proceedings were on the point of being instituted against them for the recovery of their said debts previous to the functions of the Supreme Court being so suspended, and no offers whatever to come to an arrangement having been made by them, the said Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the said late firm are therefore sorry to announce that they have no alternative (under the present circumstances) but to appeal to the Government for the purpose above stated. But they are anxious before they adopt such a step, to give every opportunity to those Gentlemen who are so indebted to the said late firm to come forward and enter into some arrangement for the liquidation of their said debts, as far as their respective circumstances will allow.

The said Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the said late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company therefore trust, that such Gentlemen will come forward and put their said debts into a train for liquidation before the fifteenth day of June next, after which time the names of those who have not done so, together with the amount of their repective debts will be immediately after sent to the Government—Bombay, 15th day of April 1829.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the late firm of Bhiccajee Merjee and Company.

(2)

BOMBAY LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

CHAGES for Printing Circular Forms and other Current Work at the ABOVE PRESS.

Third Paper.	1 Side Each...per 100 Rs.		8
	2 do.....do.....		14
	3 do.....do.....		17
	4 do.....do.....		20
Foolscap..	1 Side Each...per 100 Rs.		6
	2 do.....do.....		10
	3 do.....do.....		13
	4 do.....do.....		15
Letter Paper	1 Side Each...per 100 Rs.		4
	2 do.....do.....		7
	3 do.....do.....		9
	4 do.....do.....		10

Visiting Cards, per Hundred 4 Rupees, and per pack 2½.

N. B.—The above rates exclusive of paper.

MILITARY FORMS, INCLUDING PAPER.

Description	per 100	per 50	per 25	per Doz.
Pay Certificates.	Rs. 7	Rs. 4	Rs. 22	Rs. 14
Present States	7	4	22	12
Discharge for Natives	7	4	22	8
Do. for Europeans	17	11	7	4
Muster Rolls	17	11	7	4
Pay Abstracts	17	11	7	2
Acquittance Rolls..	17	11	7	4
Quarterly Returns	17	34	19	2
Monthly do	24	14	9	4

A deduction of 6 per Cent. will be given if 500 Copies are printed, and 15 per Cent. on 1000 Copies.

FOR SALE

At the Gazette Office,

IN the Form of a Pamphlet, the speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, from the Bench, on the occasion of his again finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

Bombay 25*th April* 1829.

LOG BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHED on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

FOR SALE

At the Gazette Office,

LITHOGRAPHED COPIES OF THE

REVISED TARIFF,

AND

TABLES of the value of Currency, receivable in Payment of the Bombay Customs.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

FOR SALE.

At the Gazette Office

A FEW COPIES

OF THE TRIAL

OF

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRIC RUPEES 5.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE

Undermentioned Publications,

AND BLANK FORMS.

	RS	QR	RS
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	,,	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	,,	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	,,	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett	,,	2	"
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	2	"
Interest Bonds, do	,,	2	"
Respondentia Bonds do	1	,,	"
Policies of Insurance do	1	,,	"
Bills of Lading per set	,,	,,	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	,,	"

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

FOR SALE

At the Gazette Office,

A few Copies of

"ARTICLES OF WAR",

PRICE FIVE RUPEES

PER COPY.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

NOTICE.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed, and on moderate terms at the Gazette Office,

Apply to the PRINTER.

Bombay, 25*th April*, 1829.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. J. Montgomery, 15th Regt. N. I.
Vety. Surgn. Ovens, 1st Lt. Cy.
Major R. W. Fleaming, 9th Regt.
Lieut. Harvey, 4th Lt. Drs.
Cornet E. Scott, Do.
Capt. G. Hutchison, 31st M. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Lt. and Adjt. James Carr, Native Invd.
Capt. J. E. Butcher, Madras Commissariate,
Capt. G. Hutchison, 31st M. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 22d.—Ship Eliza, (Free Trader), A. Dixon, Master from London, 19th Nov.

Do. Barque Jamesina, A. Grant, Master from China 19th Feb. touched at Singapore.

Passengers per Eliza.—Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Holloway.

Per Jamesina.—Wm. McKay, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 22d.—Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Ludovine de Encarnacaõ, Master, to Penang and China.

Do. Brig Mollar, Muedeen Cootiee, Nacqudah, to Tellicherry.

28d. Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, M. F. Marquis Master, to Demaun.

Passengers by Conde do Rio Pardo.—Francisco Jozé de Paiva, O. Pè. Fr. Joaõ de Santa Thereza.

NOTICE.

☞ *The public are respectfully informed that the Proprietors of this paper intend for the future to charge the usual advertising rates of six annas per line, for all announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

Bombay, 25th April 1829.

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, ...at 30 days sight, 107 1.50 per 0 | 0
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106¼ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 219 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 211½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £1 | 5
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

We have received our regular files by the ELIZA which arrived on Wednesday afternoon. They contain nothing of a decisive character as regards the grand questions to which attention now is more particularly addressed. The fall of Varna which reached England towards the end of October did not affect the funds, as expected; and the RUSSIANS find the approach to Constantinople a more arduous task than anticipation had led to the expectation of. A winter campaign has been talked of. It seemed doubtful however, whether the RUSSIANS could maintain their position so as to ensure good winter quarters without making a retrograde movement, as their position, after the fall of Varna, was on many points assailable,---this, taken in conjunction with a badly conducted commissariat, and the RUSSIANS being widely dispersed in an Enemy's country, and far from their supplies, would incline us to pronounce that some disasters had ere this befallen the RUSSIAN Cohorts; and that Constantinople will be as far from the grasp of the Autocrat of all the RUSSIAS in May 1829 as it was in May 1828. When an autumn Campaign was not thought necessary to attain the object.

England seems to be as much the Theatre of agitation and the agitators as Ireland. The Brunswick "Musters" as they are called, were all on the "*qui vive*". That which took place on Pennenden Heath, under the High Sheriff and Lord WENCHELSEA, in the County of Kent, is by far the most conspicuous. This meeting was attended by COBBETT, who returned "quite in raptures" with it. Mr. C. afterwards declared that to his eyes it was "the finest, the grandest, the noblest sight those eyes ever beheld!!" This meeting upon the whole has been beneficial to the liberal cause. It has tended to open the eyes of the prejudiced, and to expose corruption under the name of "Church and Religion." Dr. DOYLE, who had returned from Pa is attended the Kent Meeting, accompanied by Mr. Shiel, and it would appear Mr. Shiel's address to the meeting was listened to with much attention. Some of the London Papers report that when Dr. DOYLE and Dr. MURRY were in Paris, they had several interviews with the Popes Nuncio, for the purpose of determining upon a form of Oath that could be conscienciously taken by the Irish Catholics as a qualification for holding office; and being admitted to the full benefits of the British Constitution. It is further said that they *had succeeded*, and that it was expected a measure foun-

ded on it should be introduced into parliament early next Session.—

The affairs of Portugal did not engage much of the Public attention at the date of the late arrival. The non payment of the interest due, on Portuguese Bonds had produced some sensation among the holders. One of whom addressed the Marquis DE PALMELLA, who informed him that he must look to "the Govt. now existing *de facto* in Portugal to settle his claims, and that the Brazilian Government had never contracted any engagements with the creditors of the same loan, that may entitle them to complain of its non fulfilment" at first this would not be credited as the reply of the Marquis, but it turned out the fact; and the Bond Holders may look to DON MIGUEL and his MOTHER for their Interest.

Monday the 20th Instant was fixed for the Launch of a beautiful 10 Gun Brig of War, of two hundred and sixty Tons, for the Hon'ble Company's Navy of this Presidency, which has been just completed by our Scientific builders in the Mazagon Dock Yard.

A large concourse of natives of both sexes and every costume and a few Ladies and Gentlemen had assembled by half past 11 o'clock to witness the ceremony; exactly at noon she received her name the "TIGRIS" from the fair hands of Mrs. WEDDERBURN (supported by SIR CHARLES MALCOLM R. N. Superintendent of the Marine.) and she began to glide gently down the slip, to the very end of the ways; where she thought proper to halt for the night.

On Tuesday at ½ past noon owing to the skilfull arrangements made by the Builder, and the first assistant to the Master attendent (by the application of purchases and a sort of battering Ram to her forefoot &c.) she made a second move, and gracefully glided into her proper Element.

She is a beautiful model, has excellent accommodations,—is quite a specimen of her kind, and reflects great credit on those engaged in her construction:—

Her dimensions are as follows	*Vizt.* F. I.
Length between perpendiculars	90—0
Extreme Breadth	26—8
Height between decks	5—10
Distance between the Ports	11—0

It has within the last few days been rumoured that the H. C. Brig of War ANTELOPE, is to be sold out of the Marine Service, and that her officers and crew are to be transferred to the new Brig "TIGRIS"—

The ELIZA, we understand, has brought out two Engines of Eighty horse power each, for the H. C. Steam Vessel, now building in the Dock-yard. *Artificers we* are told have arrived by the same conveyance for putting up, and making those Steam Engines, when the Vessel now building shall be completed.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Thursday last being the anniversary of the day on which His Majesty's Birth-day is kept, a Royal salute was fired from the saluting Battery at noon. The Ships of war in the Harbour also fired salutes, and displayed their colors—[illegible] Evening the usual *Fete* in honor of the day was given at Parell House by the Hon'ble The Governor Sir JOHN MALCOLM. Time will not allow us to do justice to the excellent arrangements that had been made, or to the great taste that was displayed in the decorations of the Garden, the whole of which was most splendidly illuminated. the Interior of the House was made little or no use of, the arrangements for the whole entertainment having been made in the Garden—Supper was served in an elegant Pavilion decorated with Flags and brilliantly illuminated—However on Wednesday we hope to be able to say something more satisfactory.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
APRIL 8*th*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Per*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

None.—

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 12th.—Bark Edward and Eliza, Captain George King, for the West Coast, Sumatra and Batavia.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. E. Bingham.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Hydrosee, Nacodah Shaick Nalubba.
Ship Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois,
Brig Minerva, Captain P. Phillips.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At Tranquebar on the 5th Instant, at the Residence of her Father J. Koefoed. Esq. the Lady of S. I. Humfreys, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, of a Son.

On Friday the 10th Instant, Mrs. Alexander Willard, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.—At Bangalore on the 7th Instant, by the Rev. William Malkin, the Rev. George Græme, to Mrs. Harris, relict of Henry Harris, Esq. M. D. First Member of the Medical Board at this Presidency.

His most Christian Majesty's Corvette *La Zelè* Commanded by Lieutenant Poutier, of the French Royal Navy, having on board His Excellency Monsieur le Capitaine de Vaisseau DE MELAY, Governor of the French Establishments in India, anchored in Pondicherry Roads on Friday forenoon.

The necessary preparations having been made, His Excellency the Governor, left the Corvette about 10 o'clock under a Salute of 13 Guns, and on landing received a similar compliment from the Saluting Battery. Monsieur DE MELAY was accompained only by Monsieur Poutier, and was received on the Beach by Monsieur Le Capitaine de Vaisseau CORDIER, *Administrateur General par interim.*

The Troops of the Garrison who were under Arms, and formed a street from the landing place, to the Government House received the Cortège, with presented arms.

Our Correspondent says, that it is reported, His Excellency the Governor was not to take the customary Oaths, until the following day, when Monsieur de Melay, is to proceed to the *Palais de Justice*, accompained by the Judicial, Civil, and Military Functionaries, and to receive with the usual formalities, the charge of the high office, to which he has been appointed.

We hope to be enabled to lay before our readers in our next number the Ceremonies observed on the Installation of the new Governor of the French Establishments in India.

The period of the departure of *La Zelè* from France, the Ports the Vessel has touched at, or the Names of the Passengers for India have not reached us.—*Sup. to the Madras Government Gazette, April* 13.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 2, 1829.	SELL
26 0	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	25 0 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct	0 10 } Dis
6000 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5800 0 }

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 *a* 2 0
Bombay 30 Days	ditto per 100 Bombay Rs....	98 0
Madras ditto Sa.	Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 *a* 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 5th.—H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, J. H. Johnston, having on board the Right Honorable the Governor General and Suite.

— Ship Cygnet, (of Calcutta,) D. R. Taylor, from Madras 21st March and Coringa 31st ditto.

— Ship Cashmere Merchant, D. Wemyss, from Pondicherry 24th March and Madras 29th ditto.

— American Ship Arabella, William Forster, from Boston 13th November.

— The ship Hope, G. Morce totally lost on Fisherman's Flat, at 3 A. M. yesterday—Crew saved.

The Pilot's Servant the only one missing from the wreck of the Hope.

Passengers per H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise from Penang, Mulacca, Singapore, Mergue, Tavoy, Amhersl, Moulmein, and Akyab:—H. T. Prinsep Esq.; Colonel Vaughan; Major Benson, Captain Higginson; and Dr. Turner.

Per Cygnet, from Madras:—Major Stewart; Captain Hughes; Captain Wright; Lieutenant McDonald; Mr. Pagler; 28 Europens, crew of the late Ship Perseverance.

From Coringa:—Dr. Richardson.

Per Cashmere Merchant, from Madras:—W. R. Renny, Surgeon H. C. Service; T. A. Oakes, Esq. Writer; Mr. Treatreakeyer, Sugar-maker.

Per Arabella:—Messrs. W. A. Brown and C. S. Lunt, Super Cargoes; Joseph Heseta, Esq. late a Colonel in the Spanish Service.

On the 10th March, in Lat. 4° 59' S. Long. 85° 50' East, the *Arabella* saw a large British Ship, with poop, deck, &c, steering South; and on the 31st March, in Lat. 16° 47' N. Long. 85° 20' East, spoke the *Caledonia*, from Masulipatam, for Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

None.—

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Saugur, viz.

April 1. H. C. C. Ship James Sibbald.
April 2. H. C. C. Ship Maitland.
April 3. H. C. C. Ship Preciosa.

Passengers per Ship Lady MacNaghten, Faith, For the Mauritius,—Mrs. Thomason; Mrs. S. Palmer and child; Reverend Thomason; Captain Agar; Lieut. Campbell, and Mr. Arthur.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Calpee, on the 13th March, the Lady of Lieutenant A. L. Willis, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 2d April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. Hepburn Owen Ramsay, Mariner, to Mrs. Cecelia, Portner.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 24TH MARCH, 1829.

Mr. G. R. Campbell, Principal Assistant in the Southern Division of the Delhy Territory.

THE 2D APRIL, 1829.

Mr. J. C. Grapt, Assistant to the Commissioner at Delhy.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, on the River off Dacca, 13th March, 1828.

No. 338. GENERAL ORDERS.

"At a General Court Martial holden at Moelmyne on the 10th day of January, 1829, Private Ossery Harding, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charges; viz.

"Private Ossery Harding, No. 36, of Captain Richard Stack's, or No. 5. Company, His Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot, confined by Major Hilton, Commanding His Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot, this 3d day of January, 1829, on the following Charges."

Charges. 1*st*—"For having, near the Cantonments of Moelmyne, on the Forenoon of Saturday, the 3d day of January, 1829, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, beaten and otherwise maltreated Panoo, a Native, residing at the village of Nantay."

2*nd*—"In having robbed the aforesaid Native Panoo, of the Sum of Madras Rupees Twenty, or thereabout, near the Cantonments of Moelmyne, on the Forenoon of Saturday, the 3d day of January, 1829, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'Clock.

"Such conduct being in breach of the 4th Article of the 24th Section of the Articles of War"

"Upon which Charges the Court came to the following descision:

"The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence brought forward in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner Ossery Harding, Private, No. 36, in the 5th, or Captain Richard Stack's Company, His Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot, hath urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion"—

Finding on the First Charge—"That the Prisoner is Guilty of the First Charge."

Finding on the Second Charge—"That the Prisoner is Guilty of the Second Charge."

"The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty to the extent above stated, doth Sentence him, the said Ossery Harding, Private, No. 36, in the 5th, or Captain Richard Stack's Company, His Majesty's 45th Regiment of Foot, being born of European Parents, to be Transported beyond the Seas, for the term of (14) Fourteen Year."

"Approved and Confirmed,
"(Signed) G. S. WALKER,
Lieut-General."

"*Madras, Februay 4th*, 1828."

"The Prisoner, Ossery Harding, is to be forwarded by the earliest opportunity that offers, under a proper Escort to Fort William, there to be confined, until he is delivered over to the Custody of the Civil power."

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty'y Service in India.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.
J. ELIOTT,
Assist. Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Forces in India.

WE have to annnounce the arrival yesterday evening of the H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, having on board the Right Hon'ble the Governor General and Suite.

After quitting the Pilot on the 26th February the *Enterprise* steered directly for Prince of Wales Island, where, after a safe and pleasant passage, she arrived about midnight of the 6th of March. The Hon'ble the Governor of Penang happened to be absent at the time, attending the sessions at Malacca. On the morning of the 8th, the steamer proceeded to Malacca, where she arrived on the 10th. After dining with the Hon'ble Mr. Fullerton, the Governor General returned on board again in the evening, and the steamer proceeded on her way to Singapore, which place she reached on the evening of the 11th, and sailed again about noon of the 13th, and in a few hours afterwards relieved the ship Alice, of Liverpool, which had got on shore on Tree Island. The arrival of the *Enterprise* was most seasonable, as a number of piratical boats were hovering about, with the view, no doubt, to take every advantage of the distressed condition of the former vessel—and, perhaps, murdering all on board. The *Alice*, after being got off, proceeded on her voyage, having suffered apparently but little injury.

The *Enterprise* passed Malacca on the 14th and arrived at Prince of Wales Island on the 16th, having, on the previous day, taken in tow the H. C. Yatch *Nereid*, with the Governor of Penang on board.

Leaving Penang on the 18th, the *Enterprise* arrived off Tavoy on the 22d—but the tide being unfavorable, she did not reach Tavoy itself till the 23d, and sailed again on the 23d, arriving on the 25th at Amherst. After a visit to Molmiem, the Governor General and Suite returned on board, and the steamer resumed her voyage on the 28th March for Akyab, which place she reached on the 2d Instant, but staying only a few hours at that place, set out on her return for Calcutta, made the Sand-heads on the evening of the 8th left the floating light yesterday about four o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Chandpaul Ghaut about four o'clock P. M. where the Governor, who, we are glad to understand enjoyed excellent health during the whole trip, landed under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

A few days before the arrival of the *Enterrise* at Akyab, his Excellency the Commander in Chief had left that place for Keowkpho and Ramree.

We regret to learn, that the Ship *Hope*, Captain G. Morce, was totally lost on Fisherman's Flat, at 3 A. M. yesterday—no lives lost.

Yesterday was announced the arrival of the American Ship *Arabella*, from Boston 13th November.—*Government Gazette, April* 6.

The *New Montly Magazine* for October, is one of the best Numbers of it we have seen for some time. There is a redeeming merit in the first article, which might atone for whole pages of balaam if such an atonement were needed. We mean the article headed "Clare election," which we lose no time in submitting to our readers. A portion of it will be found in our columns to-day, and we shall conclude it to-morow. Do our readers remember that heart stirring production "the Clonmel Assizes" if they do, it will be enough to assure them that the Clare Election is evidently from the same pen. Let no reader turn away from it on account of the title, and imagine, that it is a mere political article—a mere effusion of party spirit like the articles on similar subjects in *Blackwood*, a mere tissue of vapid declamation—fulsome laudation of one party and unmeasured abuse of the other. The article to which we are calling attention, will interest any man, whatever be his party, who can appreciate and admire a series of portraits of men and things from a master hand, equally graphid and beautiful—"the drama of the Clare election" as it is called, tho' it is a naraative of facts, some of which were previously known to the public, is invested by the power of genius with all the vivid interest of the most romantid fiction. We have had articles upon articles on the Clare election, detailing the leading facts of that memorable scene; but the writer in the *New Monthly*, lays the whole before us: *veluti in speculum*, and his vivid portraits are to the dull matter of fact relations of the Newspaper Press, like a picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds beside the "rule and compass" productions of a Chinese artist. It may seem to some of our readers that we are a little too enthusiastic in our praise of this article—that we are at our old fault of dealing too much in the superlative, in speaking of that which has in a lively manner excited our admiration, It may be so; but if any man can read the production to which we are alluding, without being moved by it, we envy him neither his taste nor his feelings. We beg however, that reeders will suspend their judgement until they *finish* the article, the portion we shall insert on Mondy contains the most dramatic and highly wrought passages.

"Table Talk abroad" is another good article. "Society in India" is well written and right in principle but mistaken in the application of it. We are great advocates of toleration but in the actual circumstances of the case, we incline to think that toleration of the practice of widow burning is a toleration of crime equally inexpedient and cruel. As we shall republish the article however, we reserve our further remarks on it until it appears in our columns. "The British Institution" is a valuable exposure of a species of jobbing which is rendering it a curse instead of benefit to art. "The Clarendon Correspondence" is a good analysis of some portions of a most useful and interesting work. Publications of this nature give to the historian of the present day, all the advantage of personal converse with hose who lived in the eventful periods of past times. "Travelling Oddities" is an amusing forticle and there are some others well worthy at perusal. The great fault of the *New Monthly* is its "abstract essays" such as that "On Flowers." We very much doubt their utility, and we are very sure that they are any thing but entertaining.

Of the *London* we have not spoken lately; unused to admire it chiefly for certain vivacity and spirited articles, which are indeed still pumped in it; but also no longer "*perpetrated*" it is the attempt and not the deed. It is by no means destitude of merit however; tho' in our judgement a little too didactic. There are some able contributions in the present Number. "Reform in Law" is continued. "Elementary Education" would have been much more useful had it been much shorter. The writers of these articles appear to be perpetually haunted by the fear of not saying enough and as an inevitable consequence, invariably say too much. There is in the course of it, a passage which affords an amusing illustration of the blindness of men to defects in themselves which they are most ready to condemn in others. "When we grow up" say the writer "we hate a long story; and children must hate it much more." To whom then does he address his own long essay? "On the present state of opiniom in Ireland," is one of the best articles in the book: it is temperate and sensible, giving a very rational and we doubt not very true exposition of the state of thinking and feeling in that part of the British dominions, probably ere this, in a state of absolute rebellion. "Morning's among the Cobwebs." Whoever chose this affected title, ought to be choked with cobwebs for his had taste. Whenever we meet with an affectation of quaintness in a title, we always anticipate that what follows will be ineffably silly or weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable, and in the articles which bear the title we have mentioned, such an anticipation will be oftener realized than agreeably disappointed. A Magazine should be we take it, an agreeable melange of the *utile* and the *dulce*; and when it aims at something beyond this and affects learned lore, it fails to be either. "The comparative state of trade" is a good article in

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its way, arraying before the reader some important facts and deducing from them sound and logical conclusions. "The Duke of Newcastle's opinions" is a short and pithy affair. We like the idea of deriving consolation for the bigotted and insane rant of this noble limb of the aristroeracy, in the fact of the improvement it indicates on the "good old Times" which his Grace and others for sundry good reasons them thereunto moving, would restore; but alas "they are gone never to return." In them his Grace could have settled a dispute in a way much more congenial to his notions of governing and of maintaining "the rights of his order." As the Magazine describes it, in those days, *fellices ter et amplius*, "the champions of exclusive rights took the field in other guise than his doughty Grace now wears. 'A stout and well-fed nobleman, cased in all the iron he could support, and mounted on a great [illegible] rushed from his castle amongst an [illegible] half starved rabble, and soon settled, [illegible]n to his own satisfaction, any apprehensions [illegible] he might have of tyeir growing insolence." But now "when a Duke, who returns thirteen members to the House of Commons, rushes into point, and preclaims his fears for the overthrow of the constitution, there is some chance that the world is going right." "The Religious world displayed" seems to be chiefly intended as a veeicle of praise which we believe is well deserved, of Dr. Chalmers. Four or five of the last articles we have mentioned, serve to prove our charge against the *London* that it is becoming too solemn. The "Review of Pelham" is at least six months after date. "The Diary for the month September," is good in some passages; but very far inferior as a whole to the Diary of former Nnubers we remember, by a contributor who has carried his talent elsewhere. There is a long article on the war of independence in South America of which we can say nothing." The Editor's room" is not particularly interesting; it is a sort of summary dispensation of literary justice witw a few extracts; but the title again, is a specimen of bad taste and a silly affectation of originality.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March*, 29.

SINGAPORE.

We learn from Manilla, under date the 26th ultimo, that the place had been of late in a state of great agitation in consequence of a plot said to have been discovered to declare it independent and perhaps renew the scenes of 1820. How far it extended was not known, but a number of individuals had been arrested and were kept, at the date abovementioned, in the closest confinement. It is said that the original plan was to have set fire to the theatre, kill the Governor, Admiral, and others in authority who might be there, and secure or murder the rest of the Europeans present. These however are mentioned only as vague reports upon which no implicit reliance could be placed; that something however was going on, the arrests and the state of readiness in which the troops were kept, sufficiently testified. A few nights previous to the date of our information the Government received information that a certain part of the suburbs where the buildings are of Attap was to be set fire to, in consequence of which, as soon as it became dark, the troops were kept in the barracks to be ready at a moment's notice. At twelve o'Clock the bells began to toll, and a fire broke out close to the custom house, but happily, by timely exertion, the injury done was confined to the destruction of a few houses only. The troops were immediately on the spot under arms and it is said that some men were caught with firebrands in their hands. Much confidence seems to be reposed by the people in the present Governor and others at the head of affairs, who are stated to be men of spirit and energy who will not, to use our informant's expression, "allow themselves to be played with." The information we have here given is very vague and indefinite but the next arrival propably will bring more certain intelligence.—*Chronicle, Feb.* 12.

The Hon'ble the Governor arrived here in the *Neriede* on the 19th, and after a short stay of five days sailed again on the evening of the 24th instant for Malacca. The Hon'ble the Recorder sailed this morning in the *Fifeshire*, with the same destination.—*Chronicle, Feb.* 26.

English Extracts.

MONEY MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening,

There has not been the least activity in the market for English stock, and Consols have remained during the whole day without variation. The last price for the account was 86⅜ to ½. In the foreign market there was much more business than usual, and an advance has occurred in some descriptions of stock. Portuguese bonds are nearly 1 per cent higher, and Brazilian were in better repute; Mexican stock has advanced full ½ per cent; in the others no alteration worth notice has occurred.

By the letters from Amsterdam of the 4th inst., the price of pure gold is quoted at 14 per cent. premium buyers; which, at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce fer standard gold, gives an exchange of 12*f*, 4*c.*; and the exchange at Amsterdam on London, at short, being 11*f.* 95*c.*, it follows that gold is ¼ per cent. higher at Amsterdam than in London.

A circumstance is mentioned in the commercial letters from Lisbon, to which great consequence is attached by the writers, as among other causes, of the approaching downfall of Miguel. It is stated that a French ship of war and a frigate had arrived in the Tagus, the officers of which had uttered highly contemptuous expressions against Miguel and his adherents, whom they declared they came purposely to insult, and that they would take every occasion of doing so. They also caused it to be given out that they were ready to protect any of the sufferers by oppressions from Miguel, and convey them on board whatever vessels they might select, to whatever nation they belonged, whether Portuguese, English, or French. One of the vessels, it is added, by way of bravado, fired a broadside on the Castle of Vienna. A decree had been issued, and affixed to the Exchange of Lisbon, for the sale within 30 days of all goods in the India-house which had been deposited there a longer term than allowed by the law, which is five years or for the payment of all duties due on them. This the merchants complain of as a violent and arbitrary measure, as, in the existing state of trade in Lisbon, there could be no sale of their property without an immense sacrifice. They were looking, therefore, with much anxiety to the expiration of the 30 days, and solicit generally instructions from their correspondents in London what course they ought to adopt in the emergency. Most of the letters which reached Lisbon by the last packet had, it seems, been opened at the post-office; many of them which contained any discussious of a political nature had never reached their destination. this violation of the integrity of private correspondence, which is almost without precedent in Lisbon, had completed the detestation and abhorrence of the existing Government by the merchants.

Accounts have been received in Paris, of the massacre of the whole Greek population in the island of Candia by the Turks. The statement is, that a conspiracy among the Greeks against the ruling Pacha was either discovered or pretended to be so, on which pretext the whole of them were put to the sword. No further details of this horrible story have yet reached town, which it is to be hoped, therefore, will prove a material exaggeration, if not without foundation.

It appears by the letters from Bordeaux, that most of the wealthy Spaniards who were expelled from Mexico by a late decree of the Cortes, have fixed their residence in the city, and by the aid of their capital and industry have given a decided impulse to its trade, the beneficial effects of which are very generally felt by the inhabitants. The only class which suffers by the new comers is that of the bankers and dealers in money, who have been compelled to lower the rate of interest by the active competition of the Spanish capitalists. There is a knot of from 12 to 15 of them, whose united wealth may be fairly estimated at between 2,000,000*l* and 3,000,000*l*. sterling, who regularly meet together to discuss those commercial operations which appear to offer great advantages, and who possess so much confidence in each other, that they are ready to combine for a great object with the utmost readiness, which gives them occasionally a great aadvantage over the French merchants, among whom such union is not always to be found. To Mexico the loss of such men in a commercial sense is irreperable, though it may admit of an argument whether the independence of the country is not likely to be the sooner consolidated for their expulsion. The wretched state of Spain with regard to its colonies, of course makes a settlement in that country incompatible with any regard for the security of person and of property. Hence the refugees have fixed on France, and are accelerating the improvement of that country by their skill and industry.

Great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the *Redpole* packet from Buenos Ayres, which is now more than a month over due, and has not been heard of since she sailed from Rio de Janeiro. Thirty guineas per cent. has been offered at Lloyd's as an insurance on this vessel, and refused. The only ground of hope is, that the *Redpole* may only have sustained partial injury in a gale, which is known to have occurred in her course to this country about the period of her passing, and have put into some port of the West Indies for repair. The winds, too, have been contrary for some time past, which may have retarded her arrival. Great complaints are made among the merchants of the inefficient manner in which the packet-service is conducted, since the mails have been carried by ships of war, under the management of the Government. Many of the vessels are barely sea-worthy, and if a gale arises, are invariably placed in great jeopardy.

By accounts from Guatemala, given by the Honduras papers, hostilities continued in spite of pacific protestations, and no real inclination seemed to exist on either side to compromise the petty difference which seem to have so long devided those states. From San Miguel it was resently stated that heavy contributions were being laid on the people, in order to fit out troops, and march against the capital of Guetemala.

At Belize large quantities of manufactured goods were reshipping for England, from whence they had originally come, owing to an overstock of the market. Contracts for mahogany, of the next year's cutting, had already been entered into, at the price of 28*l*; but so far, for a limited quantity; and it was doubtful whether that price would be maintained.—*Times, 8th November.*

MORNING CHRONICLE, 31ST OCT.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS for NOVEMBER.

[FROM THE WORLD OF FASHION.]

A MORNING DRESS.—A pelisse of Turquoise stone-blue gros de Naples, made with lappel front, turning back, and edged by a corkscrew rouleau: these lappels terminate in a falling cape collar at the back, and are cleft on the shoulders; the sleeves *en gigot*. Round the skirt, in front, where the pelisse closes, is the same ornament of an entwined rouleau. A cone encircles the waist, with a triangular buckle of gold. Broad gold bracelets are worn at the wrists. A fichu of embroidered tuile is worn under the pelisse, surmounted by a double ruff of plain tulle, under which is a narrow *sautoir* cravat, formed of blue ribbon, edged by hair stripes of black, and terminating by a small bow in front. This dress being made partially low, is often retained during the day as an in-door costume. An elegant turban cap is then worn with it, consisting of broad blond, in an elevated border beneath which are single blue hyacinths, placed vertically round the front. A bandeau of blue ribbon separates the hair on the forehead, which is arranged in clusters of curls on each side of the face; long strings of ribbon depend over the shoulders.

A DINNER DRESS.—A dress of fawn-coloured satin, with two deep flounces round the border, set on rather scanty. Each of these flounces is edged by a broad wadded rouleau, over which are entwined, obliquely, ornaments representing date leave; each leaf of the green of that foliage, edged by silk, the same colour as the dress. The corsage is made tight to the shape, with a Circassian drapery folding over the bust: this drapery is gathered up at each shoulder in a very novel and elegant manner, and from where it is drawn together depend ornaments which form mancherons over the sleeves, which are only of a moderate fullness. A hat of white gros de Naples, with an ornament, and rosette under the brim, of gauze ribbon, most beautifully brocaded, from whence depend strings of the same, forms the head dress. The crown is splendidly adorned with three detached bouquets of flowers, consisting of the guelderrose, the red, and the maiden's-blush rose; and a beautiful species of fruiting. The ear-pendants are of finely-wrought gold; and round the throat, but not lower, are two rows of valuable oriental pearls, from whence depends a convent-cross of the same. The shoes are of fawn-coloured gros de Naples, but the ribbon which ties them, *en sandales*, is white.

Both during the morning and after, for an out-door costume, is a beautiful mantelet of black Genoa velvet; fastening down at the back, at the base of the waist, and from fastening is a jacket kind of ornament; the ends of this very tasteful ar[illegible] dress fall down in front, as low as the feet. The throat is finished by a square, falling collar, which descends, as a cape, as low as the shoulders. Silk pelisses will be very general; they are made extremely plain; they either wrap over, or are fastened imperceptibly down the skirt; a very broad hem, headed by a narrow rooleau, forms all the ornament at the border of the skirt; the body is made tight to the shape, and the sleeves are terminated at the wrists by a cuff, finished in points, *àla Vandyck*.

The make of the gowns continues, at present, much the same as during last month; but a very charming appendage is in preparation to be added to them in half-dress; this is an apron of *gros de Naples*, of a remarkably rich kind; the colour is black; it is ornamented round the edge by a splendid border of painting, in various colours, representing delicate flowers superbly grouped together; at each corner of the apron is a butterfly of the most brilliant hue, with the wings extended. This apron has two pockets, and a bib, made like a stomacher, with braces, both painted in a manner similar to the border of the apron; a reticule, also, of the same texture and embellishments as those of the apron, completes the costume. Another beautiful appendage to a high dress, or a pelisse, is the *sautoir*-cravat; this is formed of stiffened silk, white, on which are exquisitely painted, butterflies and various flowers, coloured from nature. It is bound next the throat with narrow satin ribbon, of a Pomona green. One end depends in front, and fastens with a butterfly brooch, where it seems to tie.

Among the new bonnets expected to be worn, is one of fawn colour, figured over in a plaid formed of small hair stripes of scarlet and green. The crown is trimmed with cornucopiæ ornaments, lined with pistachio-green satin, and bound with the same; in each hollow, formed by the cornucopias, are placed bouquets of exotic flowers, all different from each other in colour and kind. A walking bonnet, for half-mourning extended wide in front, and having the appearance of a hat, is of white gros de Naples, and is trimmed with striped gauze ribbon of grey and black. The black velvet bonnets begin to make their appearance; and one for the carriage will, we are well assured, excite much admiration, it is of figured velvet, either black and blue, black and green, or the same sombre hue is enlivened by rose colour: it is chequered *en damier*; the ribbon which trims it is black, edged with stripes, the same colour as the chequers, and ornamented with several *digrette* feathers of the same tint.

The *berets* of coloured crape will be most in favour when of etherial blue; *berets* are now very favourite *coiffeures* in half-dress; they are crossed over in bias, with bands of black velvet; and encircled with an entwined rouleau of blue satin and narrow black velvet; another of which crosses the forehead, *en bandeau*. An elegant turban cap of white tulle and blond is a charming and becoming head-dress for middle aged ladies: the puffs of ribbon which encircle it in front, in the *beret* style, are of very broad ribbon, and are delicately embroidered in small sprigs of blue and amber, on a ground of Chinese rose-colour: these puffs are edged with blond; long lappets, formed of the same ribbon, trimmed on each side with blond, fall over each shoulder. Another new head-dress is an Opera-hat of black velvet, of equal dimensions to those worn last season, but of a novel shape: placed in front is a beautiful wreath formed of various aigrettes of real marabouts; they are of a snowy white, and the aigrettes are *en houppes*.

The most admired colours will be fawn colour, pistachio green, etherial blue, rose colour, and dark lavender.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th of April, contains a charge of Sir Charles Chambers, one of the Judges of that Presidency, to the Grand Jury, on an interesting subject to the inhabitants of our Indian possessions, viz. the extension of the privilege of sitting on Juries in criminal cases, to native subjects of the three Presidencies, under the Act 7th Geo. IV. cap. 37. The Judge, in congratulating the Grand Jurors, and through them the community, on the introduction of this great principle into the administration of justice in India, stated, that with a view to the more satisfactory arrangement of such rules as might be necessary to regulate the selection of native Jurors, the Bench had thought it right to consult the principal persons of the several Hindoo castes at Bombay and its neighbourhood, with regard to the wishes which they might entertain, and to the exemptions and indulgences under which they might be satisfied to fulfil the duties assigned to them by the Act of parliament:

IRISH PROCEEDINGS—THE CLARE ELECTION.

(From the New Monthly Magazine for Oct.)

THE Catholics had passed a resolution, at one of their aggregate meetings, to oppose the election of every candidate who should not pledge himself against the Duke of Wellington's administration. This measure lay for some time a mere dead letter in the registry of the Association, and was gradually passing into oblivion, when an incident occurred which gave it an importance far greater than had originally belonged to it. Lord John Russell, flushed with the victory which had been achieved in the repeal of the Test and Corporation [illegible] Acts, and grateful to the Duke [illegible] Wellington for the part which he had taken, wrote a letter to Mr. O'Connel, in which he suggested that the conduct of his Grace had been so fair and manly towards the Dissenters, as to entitle him to their gratitude; and that they would consider the reversal of the resolution which had been passed against his government, as evidence of the interest which was felt in Ireland, not only in the great question peculiarly applicable to that country, but in the assertion of religious freedom through the empire. The authority of Lord John Russell is considerable, and Mr. O'Connel, under the influence of his advice, proposed that the anti-Wellington resolution should be withdrawn. This motion was violently opposed, and Mr. O'Connel perceived that the antipathy to the Great Captain was more deeply rooted than he had originally imagined. After a long and tempestuous debate, he suggested an amendment, in which the principle of his original motion was given up, and the Catholics remained pledged to their hostility to the Duke of Wellington's administration. Mr. O'Connel has reason to rejoice at his failure in carrying this proposition; for if he had succeeded, no ground for opposing the return of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald would have existed.

The promotion of that gentleman to a seat in the Cabinet, created a vacancy in the representation of the County of Clare; and an opportunity was afforded to the Roman Catholic body, of proving, that the resolution which had been passed against the Duke of Wellington's government was not an idle vaunt, but that it could be carried in a striking instance into effect. It was determined that all the power of the people should be put forth. The Asssociation looked round for a candidate, and without having previously consulted him, re-elected Major M'Namara. He is a Protestant in religion, a Catholic in politics, and a Milesian in descent. Although he is equally well-known in Dublin and in Clare, his provincial is distinct from his metropolitan reputation. In Dublin he may be seen at half-past four o'clock, strolling, with a lounge of easy importance towards Kildare-street Club-house, and dressed in exact imitation of the King; to whose royal whiskers the Major's are considered to bear a profusely powdered, and highly frizzed affinity. Not contented with this single point of resemblance, he has, by the entertainment of "a score or two of tailor's," and the profound study of the regal fashions, achieved a complete look of Ma-

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jesty; and by the turn of his coat, the dilation of his chest, and an aspect of egregious dignity, succeeded in producing in his person, a very fine effigy of his sovereign. With respect to his moral qualities, he belongs to the good old school of Irish gentlemen; and from the facility of his manners, and his graceful mode of arbitrating a difference, has acquired a very eminent character as "a friend." No man is better versed in the strategics of Irish honour. He chooses the ground with an O'Trigger eye, and by a glance over "the fifteen acres," is able to select, with an instantaneous accuracy, the finest position for the settlement of a quarrel. In his calculation of distances, he displays a peculiarly scientific genius; and, whether it be expedient to bring down your antagonist at a long shot, or at a more embarrassing interval of feet you may be sure of the Major's loading to a grain. In the county of Clare, he does not merely enact the part of sovereign. He is the chief of the clan of the M'Namaras, and after rehearsing the royal character at Kildare street, the moment he arrives on the coast of Clare, and visits the oyster-beds at Pooldoody, becomes "every inch a king." He possesses great influence with the people, which is founded upon far better grounds than their hereditary reverence for the Milesian nobility of Ireland. He is a most excellent magistrate. If a gentleman should endeavour to crush a poor peasant Major M'Namara is ready to protect him, not only with the powers of his office, but at the risk of his life. This crediable solicitude for lhe rights and the interests of the lower orders had rendered him most deservedly popular; and in naming him as their representative, the Association could not have made a more judicious choice. He was publicly called upon to stand. Some days elapsed and no answer was returned by the Major. The public mind was thrown into suspense, and various conjectures went abroad as to the cause of this singular omission: Some alleged that he was gone to an island off the coast of Clare, where the proceedings of the Association had not reached him; while others suggested that he was only waiting until the clergy of the county should declare themselves more unequivocally favourable to him. The latter, it was said, had evinced much apathy; and it was rumoured that Dean O'Shaughnessy, who is a distant relative of Mr. Fitzgerald, had intimated a determination not to support any anti-ministerial candidate. The Major's silence, and the doubts which were entertained with regard to the allegiance of the priests, created a sort of panic at the association. A meeting was called and various opinions were delivered as to the propriety of engaging in a contest, the issue of which was considered exceedingly doubtful and in which failure would be attended with such disastrous consequences. Mr. O'Connel himself did not appear exceedingly sanguine; and Mr. Purcell O'Gorman, a native of Clare and who had a minute knowledge of the feelings of the people, expressed apprehensions. There were however, two gentlemen, (Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steele,) who strongly insisted that the people might be roused, and that the priests were not as [illegible] as was imagined. Upon the zeal of Dean O'Shaughnessy however a good deal of question was thrown. By a [illegible] coincidence, just as his name was uttered, a gentleman entered, who, but for the peculiar locality, might have been readily mistaken for a clergyman of the Established Church. Between the priesthood of the two religions there are, in aspect and demeanour, as well as in creed and discipline, several points of affinity, and the abstract sacerdotal character is readily perceptible in both. The parson, however, in his attitude and attire, presents evidence of superiority, and carries the mannerism of ascendency upon him. A broad-brimmed hat, composed of the smoothest and blackest material, and drawn by two silken threads into a fire-shovel configuration, a felicitious adaptation of his jerkin to the asymmetries of his chest and shoulder, stockings of glossy silk, which displayed the happy proportions of a finely swelling leg, a ruddy cheek, and a bright authoritative eye, suggested, at first view, that the gentleman who had entered the room while the merits of Dean O'Shaughnessy were under discussion, must be a minister of the prosperous Christianity, of the established Church. It was, however, no other than Dean O'Shaughnessy himself. He was received with a burst of applause, which indicated that, whatever surmises with respect to his fidelity had previously gone out, his appearance before that tribunal (for it is one) was considered by the assembly as a proof of his devotion to the public interest. The Dean, however, made a very scholastic sort of oration, the gist of which it was by no means easy to arrive at. He denied that he had enlisted himself under Mr. Fitzgerald's banners, but at the same time studiously avoided giving any sort of pledge. He did not state distinctly what his opinion was with respect to co-peration of the priests with the Association; and when he was present, begged to be allowed to withhold his sentiments on the subject. The Association were not, however, dismayed; and it having been conjectured that the chief reason for Major M'Namara having omitted to return an answer was connected with pecuniary considerations, it was decided that so large a sum as five thousand pounds of the Catholic rent should be allowed to the expenses of his election. Mr. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steele were directed to proceed at once to Clare, in order that they might have a personal interview with him; and they immediately set out. After an absence of two days. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon returned, having left his colleague behind in order to arouse the people; and he at length conveyed certain intelligence with respect to the Major's determination. The obligations under which his family lay to Mr. Fitzgerald were such, that he was bound in honour not to oppose him. This information produced a feeling of deep disappointment among the Catholic body, while the Protestant party exulted in his apparent desertion of the cause, and boasted that no gentleman of the county would stoop so low as to accept of the patronage of the Association. In this emergency, and when it was universally regarded as an utterly hopeless attempt to oppose the Cabinet Minister, the public were astonished by an address from Mr. O'Connel to the freeholders of Clare, in which he offered himself as a candidate, and solicited their support.

Nothing but his subsequent success could exceed the sensation which was produced by this address, and all eyes were turned towards the field in which so remarkable a contest was to be waged. The two candidates entered the lists with signal advantages upon both sides. Mr. O'Connel had an unparalleled popularity, which the services of thirty years had secured to him. Upon the other hand, Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald presented a combination of favourable circumstances, which rendered the issue exceedingly difficult to calculate. His father had held the office of Prime Sergeant at the Irish Bar; and although indebted to the Government for his promotion, had the virtuous intrepidity to vote against the Union. This example of independence had rendered him a great favourite with the people. From the moment that his son had obtained access to power, he had employed his extensive influence in doing acts of kindness to the gentry of the County of Clare. He had inundated it with the overflowings of ministerial bounty. The eldest sons of the poorer gentlemen, and the younger branches of the aristocracy had been provided for through his means; and in the army, the navy, the treasury, the Four Courts, and the Custom-House, the proofs of his political friendship were everywhere to be found. Independently of any act of his which could be referred to his personal interest, and his anxiety to keep up his fluence in the county, Mr. Fitzgerald, who is a man of a very amiable disposition, had conferred many services upon his Clare acquaintances. Nor was it to Protestants that these manifestations of favour were confined. He had laid not only the Catholic proprietors, but the Catholic priesthood, under obligation. The Bishop of the diocese himself, (a respectable old gentleman who drives about in a gig with a mitre upon it,) is supposed not to have escaped from his bounties; and it is more than insinuated that some droppings of ministerial manna had fallen upon him. The consequence of his systematized uniform plan of benefaction is obvious. The [illegible] was heightened by the manners of this extensive distributor of the favours of the crown, and converted the ordinary feeling of thankfulness into one of presonal regard. To this array of favourable circumstances, Mr. Fitzgerald brought the additional influence which arose from his recent promotion to the Cabinet; which, to those who had former benefits to return, afforded an opportunity for the exercise of that kind of prospective gratitude which has been described to consist of a lively sense of services to come. These were the comparative advantages with which the ministerial and the popular candidate engaged in this celebrated contest; and Ireland stood by to witness the encounter.

(To be Continued.)

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

The first Archbishop of Canterbury was Austin, appointed by King Ethelbert, on his conversion to Christianity, about the year 598. Before the coming of the Saxons into England, the Christian Britons had three Archbishops, viz. of London, York, and Caerleon, an ancient city of South Wales. The Britons being driven out of these parts, the Archbishoprick of London became extinct; and when Pope Gregory the Great, had afterwards sent thither Augustine and his fellow-labourer to preach the Gospel to the then Heathen Saxons, the Archpiscopal See was planted at Canterbury, as being the metropolis of the kingdom of Kent, where King Ethelbert had received the same St. Augustine, and with his kingdom was baptized, and embraced the doctrines of Christianity before the rest of the Heptarchy. The other Archbishoprick of Caerleon was translated to St. David's, in Pembrokeshire, and afterwards wholly to the See of Canterbury; since which, all England and Wales reckon but two Archbishops, Canterbury and York. The following Archbishops have died at Lambeth Palace:—Wittlesey, in 1375; Kemp, 1453; Dean, 1504; all buried in Canterbury Cathedral: Cardinal Pole, 1558, after lying in state here forty days was buried at Canterbury; Parker, 1575, buried in Lambeth Chapel; Whitgift, 1604, buried at Croydon; Bancroft, 1610, buried at Lambeth; Juxon 1663, buried in the Chapel of St. John's College, Oxford; Sheldon, 1667, buried at Coydon; Tillet-son, 1694, buried in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, London; Tennison, 1715; and Potter, 1747, both buried at Croydon; Secker, 1768; Cornwallis, 1783; and Moore, 1805, all buried at Lambeth. In 1381, the Archbishop Simon of Sudbury, fell a victim to Wat Tyler and his crew, when they attacked Lambeth Palace.

LIBRARY OF THE LORD PRIMATE.—The Library at Lambeth Palace was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, in 1610. His successor Abbot, took great pains to secure the books to the See, and at his death much increased them. During the Civil War they were deposited at Cambridge, at the suggestion of the celebrated Seldon, that Trinity College, in that University, had a reversionary right to them, on the abolition of the hierarchy. Here they remained till the restoration, when they were returned to Archbishop Sheldon, who made a considerable addition to them. Archbishop Tennison also bequeathed part of his books to this Library, as did Archbishop Cornwallis; and the number of them amounts to 25,000 volume. On the north-est window is painted, in glass, the portrait of St. Augustine, with old English verses beneath it; and near is a figure of Archbishop Chicheley, with the motto of Archbishop Stafford, put here by the mistake of a glazier. This Library is adorned with a fine picture of Canterbury Cathedral, and prints of all the Archbishops from Warham to the present time. Here also, Archbishop Cornwallis placed some small prints framed, of the principal reformers from Popery, and of the most eminent non-conformist Ministers of the last and previous century. The shell of a tortoise is shown, to which a label is affixed, importing that this tortoise was put in the garden by Archbishop Land, and killed in 1757 by the negligence of the gardener. This Library stands over the Cloisters and forms a narrow Gallery, which occupies the four quarters of a quadrangle. Among the Books is an octavo edition of the Liturgy of the Church of England, translated into the Mohawk language by the famous Indian Chief, Colonel Brandt. The Library of MSS. stands over part of the Library of printed Books, and contains about 11,000 Manuscripts. many of which are curious. Archbishop Cornwallis gave a considerable sum for the fitting up of a proper repository for this collection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new invention has just been produced in our town, which promises to be useful. I consists of an apparatus to be fixed to the doors and window-shutters of banks, shops, counting-houses, plate-closets, &c. to which an alarm is attached in such a manner that it will be impossible for any burglars, inside or out, to open the door, without being heard by the inmates or the neighbours. It is simple in its construction, and may be set, on leaving the premises, or on retiring to rest, in less time than is required to lock a door.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

SPACE COVERED BY GREAT CITIES.—M. Prody has calculated from the most correct plans he was able to procure, that London occupies 45.600,000 square metres. Paris 35,000,000, and modern Rome, 7,200.000. Taking the population of these towns at 1,240,000, 700,000, and 150,000 respectively, M. Prody finds the density of the population to be greater in London, and least in Rome, and expreses it numerically thus:—Upon each portion of 1,000 square metres 17 persons live in Rome, 21 in Paris, and 27 in London. He estimates the area covered by *ancient* Rome at 85.050,000 square metres, which is only one-third of that covered by London. The square metres to the square yard nearly as 6 to 5.

MARCH OF INTELLECT IN THE 19TH CENTURY.—At the cricket match of Brighton last week, a rustic farmer, in conversation with a gentleman on the ground, told him, with all the sincerity of truth, that he had heard how that one Captain Parry had been on a voyage to the North Pole, and had brought a *piece of the Pole* home with him, with which he had made a *cricket bat.*

Charles Tennyson, Esq. has been invited by the inhabitants of Birmingham to a public dinner, as a mark of respect for his disinterested Parliamentary exertions in the House of Commons, in their behalf, on the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill: as, though the attempt failed of obtaining for the opulent town of Birmingham the right of representation in Parliament on the expected and well-merited disfranchisement of a notorious borough, the enlightened citizens were not the less sensible of the value of the prize which had almost fallen to them, or of the obligations which they had incurred to their advocate. The Honourable Gentleman, however, has declined the invitation, as "intending to resume his efforts in the next Session of Parliament, it would be most desirable, on every account, that he should still be found standing, unequivocally and exclusively, upon public and independent ground;" and after expressing his deep sense of a compliment so kindly offered; added, "that he felt compelled to forego the high honour intended, lest it might give some advantage to those who might encourage belief that personal views actuated his conduct; or, at least, so identify him with the town as to afford a pretence for imputing to him here after the language of delegation or of local partiality, when, in the discharge of his Parliamentary duty, he would rest their claims upon the broad foundations of constitutional principle and national utility."

ANATOMY.—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the manner of obtaining dead bodies for dissection, has recently been published. The great object desired is, to facilitate dissection, without offending that respect for the dead which is so high and amiable a characteristic of this country. For this purpose the Committee propose to follow the example of France, and appropriate to dissection the bodies of those who have died under public charge, or who, when dead, are not claimed by their friends. By these means it is believed that an ample number of subject would be supplied at a moderate rate to the profession (the price of a subject in France varies from half-a-crown to ten shillings), and at the same time no individual feeling would be outraged. So far as a sense of public decency is concerned, the Committee think that it would be rather gain than otherwise by the substitution of this practice for the horrid one of disinterment.

A MISER—A letter from Oldh[illegible] short time ago a person died at Fa[illegible] Mills, of extraordinary disposition [illegible] strange habitudes. He suffered his beard to grow for some years, till it had assumed a patriarchal length, and, it is said, seldom applied soap to cleanse his face withal. It was known he was possessed of some money—perhaps 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.*—for he denied himself many of the common necessaries, and all the luxuries of life. He had two sons, but they were brought up and educated in a very humble way, and were put to trades a considerable distance from the hospitable home of their father. As might be expected, on the old man's death, considerable curiosity was manifested to ascertain what cash he had accumulated, and those immediately interested were not a little surprised by learning, on application at the Bank, that instead of 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.* he had safely lodged there as many thousands! This agreeable fact stimulated further enquiry, and it was more than suspected, from his close mode of living at home, that a few odd guineas or sovereigns might be left there, as well as in the Bank. Accordingly a rummage was instituted, and a clue being had, the cellar was searched, where, snugly concealed in a corner, were found about 10,000*l.*! As much success had attended the parties below stairs, it was thought prudent to adopt a similar process in the upper apartments. They were not disappointed. Gold was found in various places—even in tea cups and pill boxes, and the total proceeds of the research rewarded them with 12,000*l.*!

A vessel containing a large quantity of antique jewellery has just been found in a subterranean passage at Champ Vert, near Lyons. The vessel also contained some gold coins of the reign of the Emperor Claudius. It is said that the collection is valued at no less than 200,000 francs.

The small village of Antisana, on the side of the mountain of the some name, one of the Andes, is situated at the amazing height of 13,500 feet above the sea, and is considered to be the highest inhabited spot on the surface of the globe.

A gentleman lately arrived from Sydney, New South Wales, states that Hunt, the associate of Thorpell and Probert in the murder of Weare, is now become quite a reformed character. His conduct of late has been so much approved of, as to induce the Authorities there to appoint him to the office of constable, which situation he now fills.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin has introduced on the Devonshire coast a new branch of industry, which promises to furnish employment and food for thousands. It is the drying of pilchards for winter consumption, in the same way as herrings. The *Plymouth Journal* says the result has fully answered expectation, and that the pilchards dried by Sir Isaac are superior in flavour to any herrings now brought to market. The process of curing them is cheap and simple.—The pickle is made with one part sugar or molasses, and four parts of salt, with sal prunella in the proportion of six ounces to every fifteen pounds of sugar and salt together—sufficient water is added to make a pickle, in which a potato will float. The fish are left for a week in the pickle, and then smoked as herrings are.

Among the recent commitments to prison is a boy only nine years of age, charged with maliciously killing a mare under the following circumstances:—Two brothers were riding together; one of them found a bird's nest, which his companion took from him and maliciously destroyed notwithstanding the entreaties of the other. Irritated, it would appear, to a pitch of fury, the prisoner determined to resent the offence by the infliction of pain somewhere, and chose for his victim the mare they were driving, into the flank of which he thrust a knife. The poor animal suffered great pain for several hours, during which every means were used to save life, but the wound proved mortal.—*Essex Herald.*

A recontre, attended with the loss of life [illegible] regret to say, occurred on Wednesday on the lands of Curraghroach, near Affane, county Waterford, between a party of police and some country people. The causes out of which it originated are stated to us to be as follows:—A farm which had been held under the Courts by persons of the name of Flynn, was relet in May last (their term having expired) to Henry Pierd, Esq. who was put in possession in the ordinary manner, the crops of the late tenant still remaining on the ground. The corn having been cut by Mr. Pierd on Monday last, a party of the Flynns repaired to the lands and carried off two-thirds of the corn. Mr. Pierd swore to these facts before a magistrate, on which a warrant was issued, and intrusted to a party of police to have executed. Resistance was offered by the Flynns, one of whom was unfortunately killed on the spot, and another so badly wounded, that his life is despaired of. A policeman was also seriously injured on this untoward occasion.

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